

entrapped on park service land, carrying a concealed weapon permit, where if they had gone a couple of blocks further and had been back in Virginia, they would have, indeed, been legal. That is illogical and it is also unfair.

What we should do is what the National Park Service decided to do in January and simply say State laws will be the ruling procedure. If it is legal for a concealed carry in this State, it is legal on all lands that are owned and controlled by the Federal Government, not just some lands "yes" and some lands "no."

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington has an amendment that should be put on the bill that will be before us tomorrow to clarify once again that the policy of the United States should be consistent on all of their lands, not on some "yes" and some not on the others. It was an amendment that would bring respect back to the policy and the consideration and the study done by the Department of Interior, and it would reject an outstandingly flawed decision made by a judge that actually creates chaos rather than solving this particular problem.

It is important that the Rules Committee does open up this particular bill for allowing the Hastings amendment so that we could actually debate this issue on the floor, because this is the proper time; this is the proper vehicle, and it is the right time for us to have consistency on our public land policy, not chaos in our public land policy, created by a judicial decision.

CYBER ATTACKS TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a critical national security challenge and what I believe is an imminent threat to the safety of our country. That is cyber attacks.

Computers control everything from our banking systems to our electric grid, our military networks to our businesses and government functions. Never in the history of the world have so many people had so much access to ideas, knowledge and skills. However, increased access also opens up additional vulnerabilities that allow our adversaries to potentially cause catastrophic economic and physical harm to our country. Nation-states, terrorists and other actors who seek to harm our Nation understand that the future of warfare is through cyber attack.

In recent years, American military leaders have noted an unfortunate increase in cyber attacks. The vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, James Cartwright, told Congress in March 2007 that America is under widespread attack right now in cyberspace.

But securing our networks is not simply the responsibility of the U.S.

military. Mitigating vulnerabilities in America's critical infrastructure networks involves the work of a wide variety of government agencies and private-sector entities. Everyone, both in the public and private sectors, plays a role in securing cyberspace, and we must all work together to confront these threats.

Our Nation has some significant challenges ahead of us in the cyber security world. Right now, the United States is under attack, and quite frankly, we are losing the battle. I believe that it is essential that we act swiftly and boldly to respond to this threat.

I recently cochaired the CSIS Commission on Cyber Security for the 44th Presidency. Our goal was to develop recommendations for a comprehensive strategy to improve cyber security in Federal systems and in critical infrastructure. This commission was made up of renowned cyber security experts from across the country, both in and out of government.

In December 2008, after hundreds of hours of briefings, of working group meetings and discussions, we released our final report proposing a number of recommendations for the incoming administration to consider. Among the most critical and timely of those recommendations is the creation of a comprehensive national security strategy for cyberspace. "Comprehensive" means using all of the tools of U.S. power in a coordinated fashion: international engagement and diplomacy, military strategy and action, economic policy tools, and the work of the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

This strategy should begin with a public statement by the President that the cyber infrastructure of the United States is a vital asset for national security and the economy and that we will protect it by using all instruments of our national power. The commission also recommends that the Nation's cyber leadership be housed in the White House, not in any single agency.

We used the response to nuclear proliferation as a model for how to approach cyber security. Just as no single agency is in charge of nonproliferation, we recognize that the same is true for cyber policy.

To coordinate these efforts, we proposed creating a new office for cyberspace in the executive office of the President. This office would combine existing entities and would also work with the National Security Council in managing the many aspects of securing our national networks while protecting privacy and civil liberties. It is my hope that the leadership of this new office will be an assistant reporting directly to the President.

I am very pleased with President Obama's appointment of Melissa Hathaway to conduct a 60-day inter-agency review of the Federal cyber security mission. I think she is very knowledgeable of the issues sur-

rounding the CNCI, and I have spoken with her regularly, encouraging her to review our critical infrastructure's defensive posture.

We have so many agencies that share in overseeing critical infrastructure protection that many issues fall through the cracks. This is an area I believe that we must improve on, and I look forward to working on legislation to implement the recommendations of the commission to ensure that our Nation is protected in cyberspace, and I certainly look forward to working with the administration on this important issue.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, what we do here in Washington, the policies that we make, have direct economic consequences on the market, on job creation or loss, on retirement accounts, and on the financial security of the American people.

For example, yesterday, Secretary Geithner finally released the administration's plan for dealing with the troubled assets that are dragging down our banks and that are impeding our Nation's economic recovery. The market jumped up 500 points.

Now, we still need to do some work to evaluate exactly how this plan will work and whether it is the best plan for the country, but I think this is a perfect example of how our actions here in Washington affect Wall Street.

I have a chart here with some data that I have assembled for the last 30 years, from 1977 to 2009, of market activity, and I want to show a broad trend that we see over that time regarding the market's reaction to government policies:

Here on the top, this yellow line, is the Dow Jones Industrial Average. You will see the red and blue panels. The colors here indicate which party is in control of Congress. So, where you have red, that is the control of the Congress, both the House and Senate, by Republicans. Where you have blue, that is the control of the Congress by the Democrats, both House and Senate. Where you have these slash/slanted marks, you have a divided Congress.

From 1977 to 1995, you see the Dow Jones growing gradually, minimal growth. You see when it hits the red panel that it moves sharply up. When you have, actually, the dot-com collapse and 9/11 and the divided Congress, you see it goes down. When it hits the red, it goes sharply up again.

The next chart down below shows budget deficits from 1977 to 2009. The bars above represent deficits. The bars below represent surpluses. Notice under President Obama that this last bar, the yellow line, is \$1.752 trillion for fiscal year 2009. Let me just put that into perspective. That single deficit is more than the previous eight

deficits under President Bush combined. If I could show you the projected deficits, they are all trillion-dollar deficits out for 10 years as far as we can look.

So I think we need to really question some of the rhetoric we are hearing about fiscal responsibility about this present administration. These deficits have both immediate and long-term consequences. The long-term consequences are the debt that we are leaving to our children. In the more immediate term, they represent the eroding of our standing in the world. They are going to feed inflation and undermine the value of the dollar.

Last month, I met with a delegation of Chinese officials. The first question they asked me was, "Congressman, is America abandoning the free market system?"

I mean the world is watching us, and they have expressed some hesitancy about buying more of our debt. I think, when we go in the market this year with \$2 trillion or \$3 trillion in treasuries to fund our budget, it is going to be harder and harder to find willing buyers.

When the rest of the world watches as the U.S. Government takes over private businesses, as government spending grows and as the government crowds out the private sector and stifles innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit on which this Nation was founded, we have serious problems. When we take these kinds of actions and make these kinds of policies, we are jeopardizing our standing in the world and our future.

How can we be the leader of the free world with this kind of government intervention and undermining of the free market?

I also want to point out here that there is a good lesson here on this bottom chart. You see these 4 years right here in a row. That is when the Republicans were in control of Congress and when President Clinton was in office. For the first time in years, we balanced the budget 4 consecutive years in a row, and we paid down on the public debt 4 years in a row. Now, Clinton deserves some credit, and the Congress deserves some credit, but we balanced the budget 4 years in a row.

The lesson here is that real bipartisanship works. The phony bipartisanism of wanting us to come in at the last minute and vote for something that we did not have any opportunity to create or to craft in the first place will not work. Real bipartisanship works and policies matter, and some policies help create an environment in which our economy can thrive.

The government cannot create wealth. The American people, entrepreneurs and businesses must do that. Yet the government can and at times has implemented flawed policies like spending too much, taxing too much and borrowing too much like we are seeing right now. Those policies have economic consequences.

□ 1115

OMNIBUS LANDS BILL THREATENS SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) for 3 minutes. Mrs. LUMMIS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise to support the Hastings amendment to the omnibus lands bill. I want to give you two examples why and they couldn't be farther apart and still be in America.

One is here in Washington, D.C. I had a friend who worked for the Federal Government who was getting threatening phone calls from a disgruntled former employee. She was an older woman who lived alone and worked for an agency here in the Federal Government. And so she got a concealed weapons permit to protect herself and was commuting in and out of D.C. to an adjacent State. Having that concealed weapon would have been illegal under the new judge's ruling, which is why the Hastings amendment to the omnibus lands bill needs to be adopted.

Now here is my example from the West. It is springtime. We're just starting to fix fence after a long winter that broke down some of the fences. When you're sitting on the ground fixing a fence and you're sitting right next to a rattlesnake, it can be very disconcerting. So a number of us carry weapons while we're fixing fence. If you let a weapon be hidden under your coat, even accidentally, you need a concealed weapons permit. So some people get concealed weapons permits and carry a weapon while they're fixing fence. Well, if you happen to be one of those people who is also driving between Cody, Wyoming and Jackson, Wyoming, you're going to go through Yellowstone National Park. That is your commute. And it would be illegal to have that weapon under this recent judge's ruling.

Mr. Speaker, both the Bush and the Obama administration have pushed forward with a rule to allow the carrying of concealed weapons on these lands subject to local State laws. By doing so, they bring these public lands in line with millions of acres of BLM and Forest Service lands where the application of local gun laws have guided our public land managers well. It took just one U.S. District Judge to throw that consistency out the window, but this Congress has the opportunity to renew it should the Democrat leadership in the House allow just one simple amendment to address the protection of our second amendment rights. Sadly, they are refusing to do so, placing the importance of a political win on the public lands omnibus bill above the constitutional rights of our citizenry to keep and bear arms.

I urge the Rules Committee and the House Democrat leadership to reconsider their priorities and to allow us to protect second amendment rights when we consider the public lands bill tomorrow.

RECORD DEBT, HIGHEST DEFICIT SINCE WORLD WAR II: BIPARTISAN SAFE COMMISSION IS THE WAY FORWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLF. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Last week, the national debt topped \$11 trillion for the first time in history. On Friday, the Congressional Budget Office reported that the Federal deficit will soar past \$1.8 trillion this year, which would be the highest recorded since World War II, deficits for as far as the eye can see.

By 2019 the government will be paying over \$800 billion annually just in interest on the debt, borrowing money from China and other countries.

Congressman COOPER of Tennessee and I have introduced the bipartisan SAFE Commission Act to create a national commission aimed at addressing entitlement spending and our national tax policy with everything on the table. It's bipartisan, with exactly 26 Republicans and 26 Democrats joining as original cosponsors. A similar proposal in the Senate has the support of Senator KENT CONRAD, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and ranking member Senator JUDD GREGG.

The commission would force Congress to act on the mountains of debt under which we are burying our children and our grandchildren. Without it, we will have the same old tired process, drawing lines in the sand while the tsunami of debt comes crashing over our shores.

According to a recent Peter Hart/Public Opinion Strategies survey, 56 percent of registered voters prefer a bipartisan commission to the regular congressional process as the best means of tackling our growing budget deficit and national debt. The current process isn't working. In other words, the American people understand we are in trouble, yet Congress continues to fiddle while Rome burns. Congress is made up of parents and grandparents, yet we seem to be prepared to push all of the debt we are creating off to our children and grandchildren.

The American people are experiencing a crisis in confidence and they are worried about our country. When we gain control of reckless spending, we will be able to rebuild the economy and see a brighter and stronger America, stronger for us and stronger for our children and our grandchildren, to bring about a renaissance.

How will history judge the 111th Congress if it doesn't deal with this issue? Cosponsoring the Cooper-Wolf SAFE Commission is supporting the bipartisan way forward. If any Member has a better idea than can honestly pass this place, then they ought to put it forward. If they can't, we should pass the Cooper-Wolf bill.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair